SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: That is the concern of the Commerce Ministry, not yours.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Competition Act, 2002, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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STATEMENT BY MINISTER *(Contd.)*

Prime Minister's recent visit to Russia

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Sir, I rise to inform the House of the main outcomes of the hon. Prime Minister's recent visit to Russia.

The Prime Minister visited Moscow from December 6 to 8 for the Annual India-Russia Summit; these summits have been held regularly since the bilateral relationship was re-energised with the Declaration on Strategic Partnership in the year 2000. This was the Prime Minister's second visit to Russia in the year 2009, after the visit in June to Yekaterinburg for the multilateral summits of the BRIC (Brazil Russia India China) grouping and the SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation).

The Annual Summit marked the culmination of a period of intense high-level engagement with Russia. Rashtrapatiji was in Russia on a very successful State visit in the month of September, 2009. While the Annual Summit remains the principal vehicle to drive the Strategic Partnership, a very effective and robust institutional mechanism is in place to stimulate various aspects of the partnership. I had the opportunity to carry out a detailed review of bilateral relations, as the co-Chair of the Indo-Russian Inter-Governmental Commission, which held its 15th meeting in Moscow in the month of October. My counterpart, Russian Deputy Prime Minister, Sergei Sobyanin, visited India last month to prepare further for the Prime Minister's visit. My Cabinet colleagues for Defence, Commerce and Industry, and Petroleum and Natural Gas also visited Russia in recent months for discussions on cooperation in specific sectors under their charge. In November, I also had the opportunity to host in Bangalore the ninth trilateral meeting of the Foreign Ministers of India, Russia and China.

During his visit, Prime Minister had detailed talks with his host President Dmitry Medvedev and also with Prime Minister Vladimir Putin. The talks covered a wide range of bilateral as well as

regional and global matters. Both Russian leaders expressed a strong desire to deepen the traditional friendship and expand it in different directions.

Prime Minister and President Medvedev released a Joint Declaration between our countries on "deepening the strategic partnership to meet global challenges." This declaration reaffirms that the strategic partnership between us is a key foreign policy priority for both countries. It also emphasises that the enduring friendship between India and Russia is mutually beneficial, has stood the test of time, and has emerged as a factor of peace and stability in the region and the world. The Declaration reflects the strong coincidence in the views of the two countries on regional and global issues.

The two sides extensively reviewed economic and trade ties. It was felt that trade had lagged behind the potential at a level of around US$ 7 billion in 2008. The positive news is that despite the global economic downturn, Indian-Russian trade is expected to grow at about 8 per cent in the calendar year. A target of US$ 20 billion has been set up for the year 2015. An agreement was signed between the Russian Bank for Development and Economic Affairs and the EXIM Bank of India, extending a line of credit of 100 million dollars for financing the export of Indian equipment, technology, goods and services to Russia. In order to give a fillip to business level ties, the Prime Minister and Prime Minister, Putin, attended a meeting with CEOs of the largest and most dynamic companies on both sides, and discussed ways of promoting trade. The two sides identified enormous opportunities for investments in India in infrastructure development, in the pharmaceutical sector, including the joint development of new technologies in health, and also in telecommunications.

Substantive discussions were held with the Russian leadership on cooperation in the field of hydrocarbon energy. ONGC (Videsh) Ltd. made investments of more than US $2.7 billion in the Sakhalin I project, which have ensured both energy security and profit. Both sides expressed the desire to build upon this cooperation through joint ventures and joint projects in new areas of promise in the Russian North and East for exploration of oil and gas. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between ONGC and the Russian company, Sistema, for possible cooperation and joint projects in the oil sector.

The two sides finalised negotiations on an agreement on cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and initialled the agreed text during the visit. The Agreement envisages several areas for cooperation, including research and development, construction of nuclear power plants and supply of nuclear fuels.

Russia's desire to intensive Research and Development cooperation is reflective of India's achievements in nuclear science and technology. Hon. Members are aware that cooperation in the field of atomic energy has been continuing with Russia for more than two decades. We have an existing agreement of 1998 for cooperation in the construction of two 1000 MW nuclear power units. In December, 2008, we concluded an agreement for four additional units at Kudankulum.

The Government of India has also recently allocated one more site in Haripur, West Bengal, for nuclear power reactors supplied by Russia.

Cooperation in the area of defence remains an important element in the India-Russia relationship. The defence relationship has moved far beyond a simple buyer-seller equation to also encompass joint design and production of defence equipment. The two sides reviewed the status of the ongoing defence cooperation and projects. Three agreements on defence cooperation were signed during the visit. One of these is an agreement extending bilateral military and technical cooperation for ten years beyond 2010. The agreement would facilitate access for our defence forces and defence industry to latest Russian equipment and technology, including for indigenous production. It provides a framework for acquisition, licensed production, upgrades and modernisation of defence equipment as well as the development of new and advanced weapon systems. Another agreement signed relates to after-sales support for the Russian arms and military equipment supplied to India. This agreement would facilitate timely and adequate supply of spares and services for integrated maintenance of Russian-made military equipment supplied to India.

The two sides also discussed the long-standing Indo-Russian programme for cooperation in the space sector. It was decided to step up cooperation based on existing agreements in the flagship GLONASS Programme, the Global Navigational Satellite System, Programme. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the pace of progress in other joint projects like Chandrayan 2 and YOUTHSAT.

Cultural exchanges and people to people contacts are a key element in the deepening of Indo-Russian relationship. An agreement was signed during the visit, on the programme of cultural exchange between the two countries for the period 2010 to 2012. The 'Year of India' in Russia has just concluded with more than 150 different events in 2009, following up on the 'Year of Russia' in India in 2008. The scheduled closing ceremony was cancelled as a mark of respect for the victims of the fire tragedy in the Russian city of Perm. Prime Minister expressed the condolences of the people of India at this tragic event.

India and Russia have similar views on regional and international matters. On the situation in Pakistan, both sides expressed concern at the rise in the level of terrorist violence. On Afghanistan, the two sides emphasized the importance of continued engagement of the global community and agreed that drawing facile distinctions between 'good' and 'bad' Taliban could be counterproductive.

On the eve of his departure for Moscow, Prime Minister said that he proposed to discuss with the Russian leadership steps to raise our Strategic Partnership to the next level. It is clear from the outcomes of the visit that the relationship has, indeed, risen to a higher plane. The momentum imparted to the Strategic Partnership by the Prime Minister's visit will be sustained next year by the visit of Prime Minister Putin in March and President Medvedev later in the year for the next Annual Summit.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my clarification is the fellow Minister's Statement interesting and encouraging also. As soon as the Agreement is signed on this Kudankulam Nuclear Power Unit, the Prime Minister has gone to the Press and stated that this Agreement is better than 123 Agreement signed with the United States. Can the Government of India re-look 123 Agreement with the United States after signing a better Agreement with Russians? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You ask questions based on this Statement, not on 123 Agreement.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, this is a statement made by the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is all right.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: My second clarification is: Has this Russian Agreement got any "end-use clause"? You are going to get Russian Equipment Technology including indigenous production. All these things are written in para 11. Is there any "end-use clause" in that Agreement?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, in para 7, it is mentioned that "the two sides identified enormous opportunities for investments in India in infrastructure development; in the pharmaceutical sector (including the joint development of new technologies in health) and also in telecommunication." This is a vast area. Can you just specify it? Is there any agreement with them on education because we have a long association with Russia in education also, especially in technical education and medical education? Is it continued or not? Secondly, para 9 says that "the two sides finalised negotiations on an agreement on cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy..."

Then, Agreement envisages several areas for co-operation including research, R&D, construction of nuclear power plants and supply of nuclear fuels. After Indo-US nuclear deal and with the Agreement in IAEA, a lot of opportunities were opened up with America, France and Australia. Now, a new area of Russia has also opened up. I would like to know whether that scope is there or not. And, who is going to take away the major chunk of the agreement, whether it will be Americans, or the Russians, or the French?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for making this *suo motu* statement. In fact, during the current session of the Parliament, our Prime Minister made a visit to the United States of America. He made his second visit to Russia. Probably, he is making this third visit to Copenhagen. So, these three visits or trips are very important in the context of India and its development. This statement really gives some kind of satisfaction because when he visited the United States of America, the very same hon. Minister made a statement, on which all Members spoke and it was quite disappointing that day. We raised several questions, but now, this visit makes it clear that our relationship with Russia is deepening and it is time-tested and productive as far as India is concerned. I refer to one point, that is, our co-operation with Russia for peaceful use of atomic energy. There, the Kudankulam Agreement is significant;

the reactors to Kudankulam. In fact, the Prime Minister was supposed to sign this Agreement last year itself. But, last year, hon. Prime Minister went and returned without signing the agreement. We understood it was under the pressure from the United States of America, and there were pressures that India should agree to 123-Agreement first. We understood it like that and if we are wrong, the Minister can explain, and we raised that issue. Even now, I am trying to say that Mr. Obama, or his party, in the U.S. are committed to NPT. Unless India signs NPT, the U.S. is not going to extend its active co-operation, as far as civil nuclear energy is concerned. Here is an opportunity, as admitted by the Government, and the Government of India should think of strengthening the co-operation with Russia.

Without any precondition, without putting any hurdle in India's progress, Russia is coming forward. The Kudankulam is very important example.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ask clarifications only.

SHRI D. RAJA: What I am trying to emphasise is that Russians are truly friendly nation, whereas U.S., though we treat them as our strategic partner, is not reliable or dependable to that extent. This relationship with Russia is important not only from the point of view of nuclear co-operation but also for all round economic development. If at all we have strong public sector in India, let us be grateful to some friends who gave their help when we were in distress and it was the then Soviet Union which extended full co-operation for building our public sector. Now, it is Russia; there is no Soviet Union. Still, Russia is continuing with their friendly policy towards India. This has to be strengthened. ...*(Time-bell ring)*... When Prime Minister went to the U.S., he made a statement regarding all round co-operation in the field of education.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Only clarifications please. Don't bring U.S.

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, we will have to compare. It happened during the current session.

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Sir, he should seek clarifications on this statement only.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't bring U.S. here.

SHRI D. RAJA: It is missing whether India is going to expand its co-operation in the field of education as asked by my hon. colleague also. That is exactly what I am asking and this process needs to be carried forward and strengthened.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Prasanta Chatterjee. Please ask only clarifications. No speech.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, it is very heartening to note that there are very good signs for the development of ties between Russia and our country. The relations between our two countries had a very glorious past. But it has 'ifs' and 'buts' after the fall of the Soviet Union. We are continuously advocating that our country's foreign policy and Government

should strengthen its friendship with Russia, China, Brazil and other Third World countries. It is a very good beginning. Now, following the statement, Sir, I want to ask that even after the good research, it has been stated here that the trade had lagged behind the potential at a level of around US$ 7 billion in 2008. What are the basic reasons; which are the areas; and what steps the Government is positively taking to improve in these areas.

Then, it has been written about the nuclear power plant. The Government of India has also recently allocated one more site in Haripur, West Bengal for nuclear power reactor supplied by Russia. But we read very recently, two-three days back, in one of the dailies that some of the political parties, their allied parties in the Cabinet ...*(Interruptions)*... they are opposing it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can ask clarifications on the statement only. Nothing else. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: I am asking only clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But, it should not be on the statement of other political parties. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can ask only on this statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Regarding cultural exchange, Sir, it is very important. We had a very glorious past. With respect to sports activities, there is enough scope to have exchanges between Russia and India. Their coaches may train our coaches. So, I would request the hon. Minister to throw some light on the exchange of culture, sports activities and other things. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Thank you, Sir.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, my clarification is with regard to para numbers 9 and 10. This deals with uranium supply. So, expecting some elaborate reply from the Minister, what would be the terms and conditions of the uranium supply? And, since Russia has got uranium in abundance, what concessions are we going to get from Russia? Apart from that, have they put any conditions for nuclear fuel supply; and, will they be supplying the uranium or nuclear fuel for private sector also, if the power plants are there; or, are they only agreeable to State power plants?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. We are happy that talks, beyond bilateral discussions, covered regional and global matters. We are hopeful that our traditional relationship would be furthermore strengthened. As per paragraph 5, the Prime Minister and the President released a Joint Declaration between our countries on deepening the strategic partnership to meet global challenges. In this context, Sir, I would like to know whether they discussed about the grave global challenge of global warming also.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir. At the outset, I would like to thank the hon. External Affairs Minister to have come to this House with the

statement of the hon. Prime Minister's visit to Russia. Secondly, I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for having been made a very successful visit to Russia which is going to strengthen our relations with Russia in future also. With regard to paragraph 14, I want to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. It talks about the similar views expressed by both the countries regarding their regional and international matters. So Pakistan is mentioned; Afghanistan is mentioned. We have got some strained relations with China also as far as our borders are concerned. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there was any discussion regarding the dispute between India and China. If it was there what is the outcome of that? Thank you, Sir.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री बार-बार विदेश जाते हैं और विदेश मंत्री अपनी ओर से *suo motu* statement लेकर आते हैं, इसलिए उनको धन्यवाद। लेकिन संसद चल रही है, संसद की गरिमा पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। यह सर्वविदित है कि इस देश के महान प्रधान मंत्री, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी की वहां पर रहस्यमय परिस्थिति में मृत्यु हो गई थी। क्या वहां पर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसाध्यक्ष (प्रो0 पी0जे0 कुरियन): नहीं, नहीं, आप स्टेटमेंट के बारे में बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: महोदय, अभी श्री गोविंदराव आदिक की जो स्टेटमेंट थी, उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि चीन के साथ हमारी जो अनबन चल रही है, क्या इसके बारे में वहां पर चर्चा हुई, उन्होंने यह कहा तो लोगों ने सुना। इस *suo motu* statement में हमारा चीन के साथ जो रिश्ता चल रहा है, इसके बारे में इसमें कोई जिक्र नहीं है। माननीय श्री गोविंदराव आदिक जी ने सही ढंग से कहा कि चीन के साथ हमारा जिस प्रकार का सम्पर्क चल रहा है, क्या रूस के प्रधान मंत्री जी और राष्ट्रपति जी के साथ हमारे नेता जी की उस बारे में कोई बात हुई? यह जो उन्होंने कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसाध्यक्ष (प्रो0 पी0जे0 कुरियन): ओ0के0।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: मैं उसी प्रकार कह रहा हूं कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसाध्यक्ष (प्रो0 पी0जे0 कुरियन): श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: मैं उसी प्रकार कह रहा हूं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसाध्यक्ष (प्रो0 पी0जे0 कुरियन): बस, हो गया। Please take your seat.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं प्वाइंट नं0 11 के बारे में एक बिन्दु जानना चाहता हूं कि बड़े समय से हम पढ़ते आ रहे हैं कि कोई जहाज है, जिसकी प्राइसिंग के बारे में कोई विवाद चल रहा है, उसका नाम तो मुळो याद नहीं आ रहा है, नाम तो गोर्वाशोव का याद आ रहा है, वह शिप का नाम नहीं है, उसके बारे में, डिफेंस के सिलसिले में, अगर बात फाइनल हो गई हो तो कृपया बता दीजिए। There was some difference of opinion on its pricing. Whether something has been finalised.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, first of all, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for the optimism generated by his statement regarding Prime Minister's visit to Russia, because India's relationship with Russia has been consistently quite long, quite productive, and also mutually beneficial to both the countries. I think this visit carried on that legacy and that tradition.

My clarification is regarding the supply of nuclear fuel and nuclear reactor for some of our nuclear power plants. What are the terms and conditions of the agreement apart from, as we have heard, the one we had with the USA for the supply of reactor; and what is the liability clause to that? Regarding supply of nuclear fuel, whether there is any conditionality for nuclear enrichment technology and other things. What are the strings attached to it? Or whether at all there are any strings attached to the agreement for the supply of nuclear fuel and nuclear reactor. The hon. Minister may clarify these points.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I am grateful to the House and hon. Members for welcoming the visit of the Prime Minister to Russia which they have expressed on the floor of the House. The visit has been a path-breaking one and is in keeping with the traditionally cordial relationship that we have with the Russian federation.

Russia has proved to be a friend in need and we always remember with a deep sense of gratitude that India and Russia have stood by each other in their hours of need and India recognises that. This visit primarily was to enlarge the various areas of cooperation that we have with Russia. In my statement, I mentioned that the visit was broad-based and it was a forward-looking visit which lists out several areas for cooperation. Mr. Ahluwalia, my esteemed friend, drew the attention of this House to education. Well, we have a close relationship with Russia in every aspect of human endeavour. Our scholars go to Russia and we invite scholars from Russia. Our students go to Russia to pursue their studies and we invite students from Russia to come to various universities, various IITs and various technological institutes. That has been going on for some time. Then, I would like to assure my esteemed friend that we will continue to pursue that with greater vigour. Mr. Rangarajan, another friend, talked about the end use. Well, there is no end use as the technologies and the materials will be under the IAEA safeguards, that is, the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

As a result of it, neither Russia insisted nor did we volunteer to have the end users agreement. The senior Member and my esteemed friend, Shri Raja, mentioned about pressure from a third country on the Prime Minister either to do something or not to do something. I would like to categorically convey to this House that India is not a country which is going to buckle under pressure from any country for that matter because our relationship with country A or country B depends exclusively on our understanding of their domestic situation and their understanding of our domestic situation, and we would continue to proceed on those lines. Shri Raja also mentioned about education. Well, I think, I have met that point. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee drew my attention to the cultural relationship and the sports relationship that we have. Sir, as I said, our relationship with Russia is multifaceted, and we will continue to have exchanges with them about sports persons, their coaches. Wherever we feed the need for those

coaches and wherever we feel the need for our sportsmen to go to Russia, certainly, we will encourage them to go to Russia.

Admiral Gorshkov. The matter is discussed along with other defence sector issues. We have moved very close. I think, last week, a team was here. Negotiations are ongoing, and, I think, we have reached the final stages of settling on the price. And once that is done, it will become operational.

Well, an hon. Member asked me whether China was discussed. Whenever two leaders meet, whenever two Prime Ministers meet or whenever two Governments meet, we generally discuss various issues confronting our region, confronting the global situation, various other issues and various other matters. So, in this larger context, the Prime Minister did discuss China also with the Soviet leadership. Well, I did mention, in my Statement, that in Bangalore, we had a discussion, a bilateral discussion, between Russia and China, and India. So, that only goes to underline that we attach considerable importance to our relationship with each of these countries.

A mention was made to the outstanding problems with China. Well, we know, this House knows, that there are certain boundary issues which are being tackled at a level which has been agreed upon between our two countries, you know. A special mechanism has been created where our special representatives have had 13 meetings, and they are going to have more meetings because it is a long border which has not been demarcated. Where there is only a line of actual control, perceptions could be different. Well, we are trying to find an amicable solution to this problem also.

Well, trade, as I said, in my Statement, seven billion, does not truly reflect the hidden potential between these two countries; I think, we need to. I think, Russia also has understood that this potential has to be brought out and it has to be shown in terms of increased trade-related activities between other two countries.

Global warming, certainly, comes up for discussion when two leaders meet, and, right now, I think, today, the Copenhagen Summit has started or it is going to start tomorrow. When the Heads of State and the Heads of Government will be going to Copenhagen, I am sure, they can look forward to some constructive formulation in Copenhagen.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Is the Prime Minister going?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Yes. As of now, the Prime Minister is due to attend the Copenhagen Climate Summit. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, he did not clarify the nuclear fuel supplies for the reactor. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri S.S. Ahluwalia.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Well, we have come to an arrangement with Russia about the supply of uranium. Russia is already supplying the uranium. As per the agreement, both sides have also

undertaken to explore and develop uranium deposits. The scope of cooperation is thus very broad and it includes nuclear material, non-nuclear material, equipment and scientific and technical cooperation. There are no conditionalities or strings attached to the fuel supply from Russia.

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MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA *(Contd.)*

(I) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 2009.

(II) The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2009.

(III) The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2009.

(IV) The National Rural Employment Guarantee (Amendment) Bill, 2009.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th December, 2009.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th December, 2009."

(III)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th December, 2009."

(IV)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the National Rural Employment Guarantee (Amendment) Bill, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th December, 2009."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

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